NEW FORMS OF AMERICAN SHELLS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Gastrodonta (Pseudohyalina) lateumbilicata n. sp.

Shell resembling *Ps. limatula* in color, texture and sculpture, but much depressed, the upper surface almost flat, last whorl of much smaller calibre, the umbilicus very much wider, shallow, its cavity widely open and saucer-shaped, much as in *Helicodiscus lineatus*. Alt. 1·4, diam. 4·3 mm.

Hab., near Woodville, Alabama. Coll. by H. E. Sargent, whose labors in northern Alabama have been remarkably fruitful in increasing our knowledge of the conchology and mammalogy of Alabama, as well as in his chosen work as an educator.

Somatogyrus Sargenti n. sp.

About the size of *S. aureus* Tryon, but shouldered as in *S. subglobosus* Say, and imperforate. Shell globose-turbinate, light olive-green, smooth except for fine growth lines. Whorls about 4¼, those of the spire very convex and separated by deep sutures; last whorl shouldered above, flattened toward the suture, large and convex. Aperture large, ovate, a little flattened on the parietal side, broadly rounded below, narrowly rounded above, and angular at the upper insertion of the lip. Columella concave, moderately heavy, the callus becoming wider at the umbilical region; parietal wall with a transparent callus layer. Alt. 6, diam. 5 mm. Mud Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee R., Ala.; coll. by Prof. H. E. Sargent.

This species differs from *S. integer* and the closely allied species or varieties *depressus*, *aureus* and *parvulus* in its shouldered whorls, planulate below the suture. It has no such heavy columellar callus as *S. currierianus;* and it is a smaller species than *S. subglobosus* (isogonus) of Say, with wholly closed umbilicus and differently formed columella.

RANGIA THE PROPER NAME OF THE MACTROID GENUS GNATHODON.

BY THEODORE GILL.

Mr. Dall, in the NAUTILUS (VIII, 27) and Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., (XVII, 91), has shown that the generic name *Gnathodon* was

introduced before *Rangia* for the same genus of Mactroid bivalves. Nevertheless, the former name must give place to the latter, because it had been previously used in zoology for a different genus. Ever since Mr. Dall communicated to me the results of his investigations, I had a dim recollection of having seen the name used in another sense, and that *Rangia* would have to stand, but could not recall any circumstances connected with it. Having had occasion recently to refer to the Plectognath fishes, I recalled that the name *Gnathodon* had been given to a combination of the genera *Tetrodon* and *Diodon*, because neither of the latter was applicable to all the forms of the composite genus. It was Goldfuss in 1820 who thus used the name in his "Handbuch der Zoologie." I have not access at present to a copy of Goldfuss' work,[1] but have verified my recollection by reference to Cuvier and Valenciennes' "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons," (I, 226), where, in a summary of the work, the name is thus mentioned "*Gnathodon (Diodon Tetrodon.)*". Of course, the name is not active in ichthyology, and, also of course, it is not recorded in any of the Nomenclators of zoology, but, in accordance with the law "once a synonym always a synonym," the previous application of the name in ichthyology precludes its use in conchology.

A NEW VARIETY OF OLIVELLA.

BY JOHN FORD.

Some months ago, I received from my friend, Mrs. E. M. Gaylord, of Alameda, Cal., a suite of Olivella which had been found by her in a box of shells that apparently came direct from the Gulf of California.

All of the associated species were well known Gulf shells, and as the Olivella were in the same fresh condition as the rest, there was no reason to doubt that the entire lot had been secured simultan-

[1]Handbuch der Zoologie, von Georg August Goldfuss, Nuernberg, 1820, being the Zweite Abtheilung of the Dritter Theil of Dr. G. H. Schubert's Handbuch der Naturgeschichte. *Gnathodon* appears on page 100, is suitably diagnosed, and includes as sections *Orthragoriscus* Schn., *Diodon* L. and *Tetrodon* L.—Ed.